The New-York Times.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

The Oath of Allegiance Still Before the Senate.

The Confiscation and Internal Revenue Measures in the House.

An Cotton to be Taxed Two Cents Per Pound.

Clothing Packages for Soldiers Can be Sent by Mail.

DISTRIBUTION OF NAVAL PRIZE MONEY

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES

Washington, Thursday, Jan. 21.

GEN. BUTLER'S HOPES.

Gen. Butler's departure to-day was full of interest to all the friends of prisoners in Richmond, who knew that he went away hopeful of being able to effect the exchanges of all now lying in the Libby and Belle Isle within a month. If he is not again interfered with, he will not recede an inch from the high ground he has taken with the Confederate authorities.

NEW MARYLAND LEGISLATURE AND MR. LINCOLN.

News comes from Annapolis to-night that the resolution introduced into the Maryland Legislature requesting Mr. Lincoln cannot be passed through both houses.

RESIGNATION IN GEN. BANKS' DEPARTMENT.

The colonel of Gen. Banks' command, written to a friend here that before the 1st of June (the whole term of the Mississippi will be clear of rebels in arms. Large quantities of cotton come within the confederate lines from plantations in the interior of Texas.

A WISCONSIN JUDGE TO BE IMPEACHED.

A memorial from Wisconsin, already signed, will be presented to the House soon, praying for the impeachment and trial of a Judge of the United States Supreme Court for bribery and corruption upon the bench in the case of the Milwaukee & Mississippi R. R. Co.

THE SECOND ASSISTANT-SECRETARY OF WAR.

Chief Clerk Hall, to-day attended to the duties of the office of Second Assistant Secretary of War.

THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

It is stated positively that the President has determined to retain Hiram Barney in the Collectorship of New-York, and to sustain him in the warfare made upon him to effect his removal. He was examined all day before the Committee on Expenditures concerning the management of the Custom-house.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZE MONEY.

The Navy Department has been relieved from the final duties of distribution from the Prize Courts at New-York and Philadelphia in the following cases:

Schooners Hazel, St. Mary and Annie and bark Sally Magee, from the New-York Court, and 150 bales of cotton; Schooner Caroline and Virginia, and barge of the Deep Stream from the steamer Delaware, from the Philadelphia Court. To secure the proper payment to vessels at the office of the Fourth Auditor, the prize money will be ready for payment to the captors. Those in the naval service will receive theirs through the Paymaster upon whose books they belong, others will be paid by certificate on the Navy Agent nearest their place of residence.

CASE SCRUTINIZED.

The speech of Senator Brown in the Senate yesterday developed a strong opposition among Democrats to the President's support of Gen. Schofield and his policy in the West. The feeling has been increased by the rumor that Gen. Schofield has been appointed an important command in Tennessee, and will supersede Gen. Foster.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Thursday, Jan. 21.

THE FIVE-TWENTY LOAN ALL TAKEN UP.

There is authority for stating that the great Five-twenty loan closed to-day, the entire amount of five hundred millions of dollars having been subscribed. The subscription during the present week has been very rapid, and subscriptions having been made of over fifteen millions. No subscriptions made after to-day will be received.

COMMITTEE ON THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War just authorized to be appointed, consists of Senators Wade of Ohio, Chandler of Michigan, and Harding of Oregon, and Representatives Gooch of Massachusetts, Julian of Indiana, Odell of New-York, and Lean of Missouri. This Committee is similar to the old Committee in existence, the only difference being in the substitution of Messrs. Harding and Lean in the places of Messrs. Andrew Johnson and Covode. The old Committee was appointed in December, 1861, and closed its labors in 1862. The new one, in addition to its duties of inquiring into the conduct of the war, is instructed to examine into all contracts and engagements with any department of the Government, and is authorized to sit during the recess of Congress, and any place which may be deemed proper; besides this, every facility is provided for a thorough investigation, including the sending for persons and papers.

THE MISSOURI CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

The Missouri contested election cases are now being considered by the House Committee on Elections. Mr. Blair, who contests the seat of Mr. Loan, addressed the Committee yesterday and to-day, and will continue his argument to-morrow. The Committee was full. There are five such cases from that State, and several of them will depend for their decision on the result of the contest now under consideration.

THE PROPOSED TAX ON LEAF TOBACCO.

It appears from a communication of the Commissioner of Agriculture to the Senate, presented by Senator Sumner to-day, that, in the Commissioner's opinion, the proposed tax of 20 per cent. on leaf tobacco would destroy the export trade, which now produced twenty millions of revenue. It estimates our stock at less than one-third of the produce of the world, and shows that more tobacco is grown in Europe than in this country, and that subsidies for the growth of this country are already arising it out of European markets. It is shown that the article is spoken through South America, Northern and Southern Africa, the East and West Indies, Asia, all of Europe, excepting Britain and the Northern portion of the Continent, in every State and Territory in the United States, and in Canada. The export of Brazil has increased sevenfold in two years. Holland and Belgium have increased their product several hundred per cent. in two years; and other European states have made advancements, while France has absolutely restricted the cultivation by refusing to give permits. The report concludes that the United States does not control the tobacco trade, and that the capacity of other countries to grow all they need is ample.

THE TAX ON WHISKY.

There has been no further action by Congress on the question of a tax on whisky than was reported in the press yesterday. The amendment offered by Senator Wade, and ordered, shows the true state of the case as regards that article. It is as follows:

Provided further, That all spirits on hand for sale, or otherwise disposed of by the owner thereof on the day of this act, shall be assessed by the collector of the district in which the same may be found, at the rate of duty provided by this act, from and after the 15th day of July, 1864, except that spirits owned by those who have previously taxed under the act approved July 1, 1862, shall not pay more than the additional or increased tax provided by this act.

There has been no action on the question as yet, to-day.

CLOTHING FOR SOLDIERS CAN BE SENT BY MAIL.

The following bill, having passed both Houses, now only awaits the President's signature to become a law:

"Articles of clothing, being manufactured of wool, cotton or linen, and compressed in a package, not exceeding two pounds in weight, addressed to any non-commissioned officer or private serving in the armies of the United States, may be transmitted in the mails of the United States, at the rate of 6 cents, to be in all cases prepaid, for every four ounces, or any fraction thereof, subject to such regulations as the Postmaster-General may prescribe."

GEN. BLAIR.

Gen. Blair, of Missouri, has been appointed on the House Military Committee, in place of Mr. Loan, excused from service thereon.

LABORS OF THE MILITARY COMMISSION CLOSED.

The Military Commission, for several weeks past in session here, has concluded its labors.

C. C. Beauregard, tried for running goods across the Potomac into Virginia, has been honorably acquitted.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Washington, Thursday, Jan. 21.

THE TAX ON TOBACCO.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Union,) presented the report of Commissioner Newton, of the Agricultural Department, on the subject of the proposed taxation of twenty per cent. on leaf tobacco, made at the instance of the Committee of Finance. Mr. Sherman is adverse to the tax. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

On motion of Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, (Union,) all prior orders were postponed, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the proposed rule requiring an additional oath.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, (Union,) proceeded to address the Senate in favor of the proposition. Did the law of July 17th, 1862, requiring the oath to be taken by officers include Senators? If it did not, was it constitutional? If it became operative, was it proper and expedient? He contended that the Government derived its powers from the Constitution. It had no anterior existence. The absence of the delegation of the power in the Constitution was the rejection of the power, as under the State Constitutions we are bound to show the existence of this power before we attempt to exercise it. Did this act of 1862 embrace Senators? He contended that it did not, and quoted various authorities in support of the argument that Senators were not officers within the meaning of the law. The Senate only had power to expel by a two-thirds vote, and not by indictment. No two Senators agreed on this floor in regard to any question, and every Senator had a right to his individual opinions, subject only to the law, civil and criminal. He contended that a Senator was not a civil officer, under the language of the statute. The Constitution provided that no Senator should be appointed to a civil office during his term. The interpretation put upon the statute would be absurd because then Senators would hold civil offices while they were on the floor. Senators and Representatives were only responsible to the Legislatures and constituencies of their respective States. The people were a body of men, and to was the House, and they derived all their powers, not under, but by the Constitution, and held their seats subject to no other part of the Government, except they are made so by the Constitution. Neither the President nor the other House had any right to question the acts of the Senate, because it would be a coercive power. The argument of the Senator from Massachusetts he considered unconstitutional and mischievous. The States were not to be reduced to territorial Governments, to come back into the Union at such time and in such manner as Congress might elect. There was nothing in the Confiscation law of the 17th of July, 1862, to empower the Secretary of War to tender the oath which this rule is proposed to be applied to the rebels. Mr. Johnson proceeded at length to explain the decisions of the Chief-Justice, in the case of Mr. McCardle, of Maryland, quoted by Mr. Attorney Bates yesterday. He contended that it did not apply here. The question was—Was there power to establish an United States Bank. If a man were loyal now and took the oath, would you turn him out and indict him for perjury, because he had at some time in the past committed the offence of treason? He would say not. Who knows but some of the Senators who had only taken the oath prescribed in the Constitution could not be relied upon, and had committed at some time offences against the United States? The war now upon us was waged under the Constitution for the very reason that the spirit of rebellion that would overthrow it was to be subdued to the supreme object for which it was instituted. Did we want the States back? Did we want the war termination and this slaughter to cease? Did we want sound fraternal relations to be restored, and our former prosperity revived, and our nation to be placed in the front rank of the nations of the earth? Who would not say "Yes?" Can we get the seceded States back by measures to keep them out? Was it the purpose of this act of July to say to the people of the South: "Men, women and children, you are out of the Union now and forever," and that they should be slaughtered on their own thresholds unless they come in. This was not the view taken in 1862 when the act was passed. The people of the South, when the military power of the South was subdued, would again come into the fold of the Union under the provisions of the President's Amnesty Proclamation. The social connections of the people of the South had much to do with their present condition. What a spectacle it would be to see six millions of people thrust out of the pale of the Government of the United States. But it would be infinitely worse to hold a proud and sensitive people in such a slavery as this would be. He was opposed to placing the negro on a political equality with the white, as a greater evil to the slave than the master. What man would not render unto Cæsar a thousand times that to be brought to political degradation. Such degradation was not necessary to the speedy and unconditional restoration of the Union. The day was fast approaching, if the power of the Government was exerted as it ought to be, when the military power of the rebellion would be crushed, and the people of the South would share in heart, as well as in deed, the blessings of a restored Union. In the language of Webster: "This Government of ours was not a consolidated, but a united one; not

"Chaos-like, together crushed and bruised,
But, like the world, harmoniously confused,
Where order in variety we see,
And, though all things differ, all agree."

Mr. Howard, of Michigan, (Union,) thought this was a simple proposition that every Senator should consider take the oath, or be excluded from this body. It was unfair to-day to say that we were doing a grievous wrong against persons whose hands were red with the blood of innocent people, when we simply ask them or their representatives when they present themselves here to take such an oath as this. Admitting that a Senator was not a civil officer, does it follow that he is not embraced in the statute? They obtain their offices by election or appointment. Is not a Senator elected? Is not the President elected? Upon what principle do the learned Senators from Delaware and Maryland contend that this statute may not apply to Senators as well as other officers elected by the people? Without the fidelity required by the oath under this statute, the Constitution would become a dead letter. Its vitality would be gone. With this it would endure forever. The omission of the particular form of the oath in the Constitution plainly gives the Senate power to establish one. The Senate was not to be more imbecile than a court of justice, and we have a right to go back and inquire into the antecedents of a person who demanded admission into this body. If, in the future, cases of injustice should arise under the rule, the Senate could repeal the law. In such case he would cheerfully vote for it. Sufficient for the day was the evil thereof. The people of the North were not such fools as to fight such a war as this, and sacrifice 150,000 or 200,000 lives, and then turn around to the traitors, and tell them to come back, and sit in the councils of the nation. He would never consent to such folly and weakness.

Mr. Foot, of Vermont, (Union,) would alone discuss the question of the expediency of the above rule. Where was the propriety of incorporating into the rules of the Senate an obligation which the law of July, 1862, itself already imposed. The law in itself was a sufficient rule. A rule of the Senate could not make the statute any stronger than it was. There was no precedent for the rule. It implied that the law was defective, and there was no necessity for it.

The amendment of Mr. Powell was rejected by a vote of 13 ayes against 28 noes.

ADJOURNMENT.

On motion of Mr. Doolittle, the Senate adjourned until Monday, Mr. Saulsbury being entitled to the floor on the pending subject.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Thursday, Jan. 21.

REFUSAL TO ADJOURN.

The House, by a vote of 85 against 77, refused to adjourn until Monday.

A NEW RULE AND A NEW COMMITTEE.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, (Union,) from the Committee on Rules, reported a new rule for the appointment of a Standing Committee, to consist of five members, to be entitled the "Committee on a Uniform System of Coinage, Weights and Measures," to whom shall be referred all communications on that subject.

The rule was adopted.

THE CONFISCATION ACT.

The House resumed the consideration of the joint resolution amendatory of the Confiscation Act.

Mr. Morris, of New-York, (Union,) was at a loss to see how the rebels could claim the protection of the Constitution. He did not know that they did, whatever claims to this effect might be set up by their sympathizers. Gentlemen might as well talk of an honest thief, or of an honest traitor. In the efforts to put down the rebellion, thousands of millions of dollars must be spent, and thousands of lives sacrificed. Ought not the traitors to be pursued for this wanton sacrifice of life? And shall the offspring of the patriotic victims be required to pay the expenses of a war provoked by treason?

Mr. Chanler, of New-York, (Dem.,) inquired of his colleague in what spirit he would refuse to grant the offspring of a traitor the right to live in this country and enjoy the protection of the laws. Would his colleague deny to them the right of inheritance?

Mr. Morris replied that he would extend to the children the divine influence of Christianity, and protect them just as he would the children of the murdered patriots in the north and south.

Mr. Chanler said, then the shafts of the gentleman would return upon himself. His colleague would protect the children of Jeff. Davis.

Mr. Morris said, if his colleague had not been wounded by his shaft, he would not have replied. He pursued his argument in favor of the confiscation of rebel estates. The landowners of the South had inaugurated the rebellion, and they were responsible for the result.

Mr. Rogers, of New-Jersey, (Dem.,) remarked that when an attempt was made to subvert the great principles which actuated our forefathers in the foundation of the Constitution by the passage of the joint resolution now before the House in conflict with the organic law, he would be derelict in his duty did he not rise and protest against the unconstitutional legislation proposed. He expressed his belief that there was a willful and cherished design on the part of those supporting the Administration to override the Constitution and blot out the principles of constitutional liberty vindicated and maintained by Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Jackson. He argued that they could no more confiscate estates beyond the life of a traitor, than they could work attainder of blood, which was prohibited by the Constitution. He charged the radical Abolitionists with the design to violate the plain provisions of the Constitution. Their attempt at legislation, if carried out, would drive the people of the South from their homes, and fill the land with fire and sword. Disgraceful!

God stay the hand of such philanthropy!

No further proceedings were taken on the Confiscation bill.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the Amendatory Internal Revenue bill.

Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio (Dem.,) offered an amendment, which was agreed to, providing that all cotton in the hands of manufacturers heretofore exempted, shall be taxed two cents per pound.

Mr. Bacon, of New-York (Dem.,) moved to strike out the drawback of two cents per pound, in all cases where the duty imposed by this act upon the cotton used in manufacture shall be satisfactorily shown to have been previously paid.

Messrs. Brooks, of New-York, Haskinson and Voorhees, of Indiana, and J. C. Allen, of Illinois, advocated the amendment, the last two regarding such drawback as a bounty to manufacturers at the expense of the agricultural interests.

Messrs. Morrill, of Vermont, and Dawes, of Massachusetts, replied, showing that New-England pays its fair proportion of its taxation on its productions and industry.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, (Union,) participating in the debate, said as the last Congress he voted for all revenue measures. Whatever complaints might be uttered in Mr. Voorhees's district in Indiana as to the operation of those laws, there was no complaint in the loyal districts which he (Washburne) represented. His constituents were not only willing to pay the present tax, but an additional tax to crush the rebellion, and punish the traitors. The rebellion was to be crushed, and the States brought back, if necessary by subjugation.

Mr. Voorhees said that such a speech as Mr. Washburne had just delivered did not rise high enough to reach an honest man's contempt. When the real lovers of country, the Conservatives, assert their ascendency, such men as that gentleman will be buried in political oblivion. The Conservative members are not to be intimidated by loud talk. He would not defend the loyalty of his district from mere puerile insinuation.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, (Union,) replying to Mr. Voorhees about the restoration of the Democratic power, asked whether he had forgotten that under the last Administration the rebellion was organized, and that the men who controlled Buchanan are the men who control affairs at Richmond? Was it desired that such a party should be restored?

Mr. Grinnell, of Iowa, (Union,) spoke in behalf of the farmers he represented, and in favor of encouraging manufactures.

J. C. Allen, of Illinois, (Dem.,) controverted the positions of the other gentlemen, insisting that the farmers did not receive just compensation.

Mr. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) spoke in favor of protecting and encouraging American industry. In reply to Mr. Voorhees, he said those who have stood by the country would not be consigned to the political oblivion to which the gentleman had adverted. No man who upheld the national flag and the cause of freedom was ever driven from a stage or railroad car by indignant soldiers.

Mr. Brandegee, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) moved that the Committee rise.

Mr. Stevens claimed the floor.

Mr. Stevens said the subject had been exhausted, and everybody else. (Laughter.)

Mr. Voorhees replied to Mr. Kelly that the statement was utterly and unqualifiedly untrue. There was not one word of truth in the publication. Not an offensive word was said in his hearing. He got off the car at the place to which he paid his fare, and there was an end of it. Nothing the gentleman could say would induce him to a further answer. There must be something more respectable than came from his slanderous tongue.

Mr. Stevens thirty years ago he heard the tariff question discussed by Southern men with Calhoun at their head, and by Webster and others on the opposite side. Their arguments were nearly as able as anything said here to-day. (Laughter.)

Mr. Bacon had no idea, when he offered his amendment, that it would put gentlemen from the East, West and Northwest in such commotion. His object in submitting it was to raise revenue and that the tax should reach all classes.

Mr. Dawes asked whether the gentleman would vote to tax real estate?

Mr. Bacon said he would.

Mr. Dawes replied: "New-England will cooperate with you."

Mr. Bacon's amendment to strike out the drawback proviso was disagreed to.

Mr. Blaine, of Maine, (Union,) offered an amendment, which was agreed to by a small majority, that all spirits imported prior to the passage of the act, shall pay an additional duty of 40 cents.

Elijah Ward, of New-York, (Dem.,) offered an amendment that such tax shall not apply to spirits on shipboard, which was disagreed to.

The bill, as amended, was reported to the House, when this and a substitute intended to be offered by Mr. Stevens, were ordered to be printed, as preliminary to further action on the subject. Adjourned.

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

The Railroad Between Chattanooga and Nashville in Operation—Two Trains Run Through Daily—Reinforcements for the Front.

Cincinnati, Thursday, Jan. 21.

Two trains run through daily from Chattanooga to Nashville, making the trip in 19 hours.

The mortality in the Chattanooga hospitals is about 90 deaths per week.

Large numbers of recruits are daily passing through this city for the front.

Over 5,000 recruits for the Indiana regiments have arrived at Indianapolis within the last two days.

The Fifth Connecticut, Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania, Fifty-eighth New-York and Seventeenth Ohio Volunteers have arrived at Louisville on their way home.

Several rebel officers recently escaped while in transit between Louisville and Camp Chase. Some have been recaptured.

The Eighth Michigan and Eighty-second Ohio regiments arrived here yesterday.

The One Hundred and Second New-York and Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers passed through Indianapolis yesterday.

Rewards on Deaths.

Cincinnati, Thursday, Jan. 21.

Hon. S. F. Bayard, of the Kentucky Senate, was buried to-day, at Frankfort, Kentucky, this morning, his clothes catching fire, and he died a week from Friday last, to save himself. He died before assistance could reach him.

FROM ALBANY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Freight Charges on the Hudson River Railroad.

THE ANNUAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

SENATE.

Albany, Thursday, Jan. 21.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

By Mr. Murphy.—Of James Hoy and others, for the incorporation of the Joint Stock Farming Association.

By Mr. Folger.—To abolish the office of County Superintendent of Common Schools.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

By Mr. Armstrong.—To amend the charter of the Brooklyn Fire Department.

To legalize the action of the New-York Supervisors in raising bounty and riot funds.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. Cozans.—To facilitate business before the Surrogate's Court.

By Mr. Cornell.—To authorize the Erie Railroad Company to increase their capital stock, and to enable the Company to build a double track on its road.

By Mr. Sprague.—To legalize the issue of certificates of indebtedness for the firemen and militiamen of Brooklyn.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Havens.—Relative to special administrators.

By Mr. Cassidy.—To incorporate the Long Island Savings Bank.

By Mr. Sprague.—To incorporate the new Brooklyn Turn Verien; also, to incorporate the Central Park Hotel Company.

The bill amending the charter of the Protestant Episcopal Trust Society was passed. Adjourned.

SYNOPSIS OF BILLS.

CENTRAL PARK HOTEL COMPANY.

Senator Strong introduced a bill naming as corporators in the above Company, Henry Maitland, John B. Jenkins, John H. Tuttle, S. H. Silliey and Wm. D. Field.

The capital stock of this Company is to be not less than $500,000, with power to increase the sum to an amount not to exceed $2,000,000, to be divided into shares of not less than $50.

LONG ISLAND SAVINGS BANK.

Senator Cassidy introduced a bill to incorporate the above Bank, and names as Corporators, Stephen Taber, John W. De Mott, Morris Foodick, Daniel Higbie, John J. Van Alst, Z. M. P. Black, John H. Hentz, Aaron A. De Graw, James Rider, Martin J. Duryea, Wm. W. Phraned, Jacob D. Fowler, John N. Brinckerhoff, Myers Valentine, Wm. Durland, Daniel Hen Dickson, George N. Codwise, and John J. Armstrong.

The office for the transaction of business of this Corporation shall be located in the Village of Jamaica, in the County of Queens.

IN RELATION TO SPECIAL ADMINISTRATORS.

Senator Havens introduced a bill providing that any person to whom special letters of administration have been issued by any Surrogate authorizing the collection and preservation of goods of deceased persons, shall, within fifteen days after the passage of this act, deposit all the moneys in his hands as such special administrator with the Chamberlain of the City of New-York; and that any moneys coming into the administrator's hands shall be deposited by him within ten days after their receipt as above.

The 2d section provides that in case any special administrator shall neglect to make such deposits within the prescribed time, the Surrogate may issue a citation requiring the Administrator to deposit the moneys so received, or to show cause why, in three days' time when issued by the Surrogate of New-York, and fifteen days when issued by any other Surrogate.

The 5th section gives the Surrogate power, after he has given two days' notice to the attorneys acting in behalf of the estate, to appoint a special Administrator or collector, who shall furnish acceptable sureties.

Sec. 6. Directs that no moneys deposited, as directed, can be withdrawn except upon the order of the Surrogate.

THE ACTS OF MUNICIPALITIES, &c.

Mr. Fenton, of the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill legalizing the acts of the counties and towns in issuing bonds, &c., or borrowing money for paying bounties to volunteers, and providing for auditing all claims of that nature, and for the levying of tax.

It provides that where bounties have been bought at a discount the buyer shall receive no more than he paid. It also amends the act of last year, providing for the temporary relief of families of volunteers, so as to restrict the operation of it to real cases of want. It also provides that during the war County Boards may raise money by tax to pay bounties.

EVENING SESSION.

Albany, Thursday, Jan. 21.

The Governor's Message being the special order, Mr. Havens addressed the Senate in review of that document. He sharply criticised the views and acts of the Governor in regard to the rebellion, and warmly approved of the military, political and financial measures of the General Government. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Albany, Thursday, Jan. 21.

In Committee of the whole House, the following bills were considered:

To extend the elective franchise to voters in the army and navy. Progress reported.

Relative to land sold for taxes. Progress reported.

To amend the Quarantine Laws of 1863. Progress reported.

To reduce the capital stock of the Rochester City Bank. Ordered to a third reading.

To exempt from taxation parsonages belonging to religious societies or corporations. The enacting clause was stricken out.

To supply the State Prison at Auburn with water. Ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Fields introduced a bill limiting the freight charges on the Hudson River Railroad to the rates charged in November 1863, with twenty-five per cent. added; and passenger charges, way and through, to two cents per mile.

Mr. Randolph reported a bill to amend the act to promote enlistments.

Mr. F. P. Stevens introduced the annual appropriation bill.

The total amount to be raised by tax under this bill is $1,342,050 26. Among the appropriations are the following: To the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, $40,800; to the Institution for the Blind, $30,000; to the Institution for Juvenile Delinquents, $24,000; to the Western House of Refuge, $25,000, and to the Idiot Asylums, $16,000.

Adjourned.

The Army of the Potomac.

ALL QUIET AT THE FRONT—SUPPLIES TO THE DESTITUTE WITHIN OUR LINES.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Thursday, Jan. 21.

Nothing of special interest has transpired within our lines for several days, and the enemy appear to enjoy a similar stall of quietude.

Erroneous ideas have been promulgated by the newspapers in regard to the extent of the supplies to the destitute inhabitants hereabouts under the late regulations of the Treasury Department. I am authorized to say that the supplies will not be furnished beyond the limits of infantry occupation, except in a very few special cases. None whatever will be furnished except by permission and approval of Gen. Patrick, and none will be allowed where doubt exists as to such supplies being used or appropriated by parties hostile to the Union cause. The most ready and deserving of our sympathizers will just be furnished with the necessaries of life to a limited extent only. The most stringent course will be pursued to prevent any misappropriation of the supplies.

Veterans at Home.

Boston, Thursday, Jan. 21.

Portions of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth Massachusetts regiments landed this morning from the steamer *Ashland*. They were warmly greeted by crowds of citizens, and furnished with dinner in Faneuil Hall. The Governor made an address of welcome.

Soldiers' Rites in Seymour, Ind.

Cincinnati, Thursday, Jan. 21.

A riot occurred in Seymour, Ind., on Tuesday last between some drunken soldiers and the citizens, which resulted in the death of two of the latter and the wounding of several others.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Excitement About the Rebel Conscription Law.

THE "CONFEDERACY" REPUDIATED, &c.

Newbern, N. C., Monday, Jan. 18.

The Wholesale Conscription Law is creating great consternation and excitement in the western portion of North Carolina, where preparations are being made to resist it. Public meetings are being held, some of which openly repudiate the Southern Confederacy and favor a return to the Union.

The Raleigh *Standard*, in commenting upon a speech delivered in the rebel Senate by Mr. Brown, says:

"We tell Mr. Brown, and those who think with him, once for all, that if the desperate revolutionary measures which he advocates shall be attempted to be carried out—if the civil law is to be trampled under foot by the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, and every able-bodied man placed in the army from sixteen to sixty-five,—if no man is to have a hearing before a State Judge, as to the right of the recruiting officer to seize him, and if the rights of the States are to be ignored and swept away by the mere creatures of the States, the common Government, the people of North Carolina will take their own affairs into their own hands, and will proceed, in convention assembled, to vindicate their liberties and their privileges. They will not submit to a military despotism. They will not submit to the destruction of their rights, personal and civil, in this or any other war. We say what we mean to be so. A vast majority of our people are restless and excited on account of the threatened encroachments upon their liberties by the Congress at Richmond; and we most respectfully and earnestly warn the members of that body not to kindle a flame which no effort can extinguish. Pass these measures—suspend the habeas corpus in order to silence our courts, and force our whole population into the army—wreak fatth with the principals of our substitutes—repudiate the currency of the country—levy a tax in specie to pay the interest of the funded debt—continue in full operation the tithing and impressment laws at the same time—do these things, Mr. Brown, and the people of North Carolina will rise in their majesty, and assert their sovereignty. There is no power to prevent these from doing this; and woe to the official characters who shall attempt to turn the arms of the Confederate soldiers against the people of this State! North Carolina will not be the slave of either the Congress at Richmond or Washington. She is this day, as she has been from the first, the keystone of the Confederate arch. If that stone should fall, the arch will tumble."

DANGERS TO NORTH CAROLINA.

The Raleigh *Standard* calls attention to the fact that the legislation of the rebel Congress is "controlled by members from Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana and other places, who impose odious and oppressive laws upon us, which can no more be enforced on the people of the States which they profess to represent, than upon the people of New-York or New-England." It discourses as follows upon this text:

"Is it not an outrage on every principle of free government, for men of desperate fortunes, professing to represent other States on whose soil they dare not set their feet, to make and enforce odious and oppressive laws on our people? Are we prepared to submit to this? If not, then let every man arouse himself before it is too late, and cease to be the dupe of military despotism. Let every man that can guard, or wife, denounce these outrages on civil liberty as the off their denunciations are heard and heeded in Congress.

But if Congress, in a spirit of desperation, should act the tyrant, and impose such crushing burdens on the people of North Carolina as are insupportable, then they should demand of the Governor that he forthwith convene the Legislature in order to call a State Convention of the sovereign people to take into consideration what is best to be done to relieve our people from the grievous burdens imposed upon them.

If the independence of the Confederacy cannot be achieved by the strength of our population up to forty-five years of age, it is clear to any reflecting mind that it will not be done by placing in the army the few left upon whose labor all are depending for food. Without food our present army must disband, and leave us and our helpless women and children to perish. Let the people speak out; write to their representatives in Congress; call public meetings and remonstrate against these iniquitous schemes to enslave and starve us. If you do not, silence will be construed into submission and approval of the chains that Congress are forging for us. We have too long implicitly trusted to such architects of ruin as Wigfall & Co., who are now for placing every man in the army, and all under the control of a Dictator.

Trust them no longer. Remember their fair promises. The dwellers in the garden of Eden, when they listened to the tempting promises of Satan, were not worse deceived and ruined than were the people of the fair, happy, and blooming South when they listened to the fair promises of those arch deceivers, Yancey, Wise & Co.

A heretofore contented, prosperous, and happy people were told by them that we must withdraw all connection from our Northern taskmasters, who were making us pay one dollar and fifty cents for shoes, ten cents per yard for shirting, two dollars per sack for salt, ten cents per pound for sugar, the same for coffee, &c. And these same reckless men, who are now for putting all into the army, (except themselves and a few favorites,) then told us that *secession would be peaceable, and there would be no war*: that we were to have a nation of our own, free from extortioners—a perfect paradise with the free of life, the cotton planter in our midst, before which all nations were to bow down and worship, and from which rivers of free trade were to flow to the ends of the earth, on the bosom of which the rich merchandise from every clime was to be freighted and poured down in our laps free of taxation. How have they deceived us? The blood of hundreds of thousands of our poor children, smoking from the many battle-fields, and the cries of starving women and children tell the tale. Will our people be longer deceived by these false prophets and arch-deceivers? Or will they not command the peace, and staunch those rivers of blood?"

Storm in Newfoundland—The Telegraph Line Interrupted.

Cape, N. F., Wednesday, Jan. 20.

A severe snow and sleet storm, with a heavy gale of wind, has prevailed for the last twenty-four hours. The line to St. Johns is down, east of Lamanche. It will be repaired as quickly as possible.

Cape, N. F., Thursday, Jan. 21—12 M.

The wires are still down East, and the weather is very unsettled. The great depth of the snow renders it almost impossible for the line repairers to travel. The line, however, will be put in working order as speedily as possible.

Non-Arrival of the Canada.

Halifax, Thursday, Jan. 21—11:10 P. M.

There are no signs of the *Canada*, from Liverpool Jan. 9, and Queenstown 10th.

The African Outward Bound.

Halifax, Thursday, Jan. 21.

The steamship *Africa*, from Boston, arrived at eleven o'clock to-night, and will sail for Liverpool at one o'clock to-morrow morning.

Ocean Steamers.

Portland, Thursday, Jan. 21.

The Glasgow steamer *United Kingdom* sailed at 3 o'clock this afternoon for New-York.

Conviction of "Count Jamaica."

Boston, Thursday, Jan. 21.

The trial of George James, known as Count Jamaica, for being a common barrator, resulted today in a conviction of the defendant.

The Maryland Legislature.

Baltimore, Thursday, Jan. 21.

The proceedings in the Legislature to-day in both Houses were favorable to the immediate consideration of schools.

The motion to postpone the election of Delegates to the Convention was voted down.

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

Aid Given to the Rebellion by Great Britain.

The Question of Foreign Enlistments.

The Case of the Alexandra and the other Built in the Mersey.

TARDY ACTION OF THE BRITISH AUTHORITIES

VIGOROUS LABORS OF MINISTER ADAMS.

THE BUILDING OF REBEL WAR VESSELS IN BRITISH PORTS.

THE JACOB BELL—AN EARNEST REMONSTRANCE.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Adams.

Department of State, Washington, March 6, 1863.

Sir: The recent capture and destruction of the Jacob Bell, with her cargo, valued at one and a half millions, by the steamer known under the disguised name and disputed ownership of the Alexandra, is regarded by the merchants to our ports as but the beginning of a long train of depredations on our national commerce, unless that outlawry can be prevented by either the enforcement of the Neutrality laws of Great Britain, or the employment of an adequate force under the commissions of navies and vessels of war, which are conferred upon the President under power for the execution of the latter measure, and the necessary arrangements for it are now engaging the attention of the proper departments. It is not without great reluctance that the President is coming to the adoption of the latter policy. But the preservation of the national life is a supreme necessity; and if the case of the Jacob Bell is not the condition of things to which I cannot recommend the view of the nation for the adoption of the last form of maritime war, is likely to become enormous and appalling. The President thinks the emergency sufficiently grave to justify me in asking you to seek, with as little delay as may be convenient, an interview with Earl Russell, in which you will confidentially make known to him the exact condition of affairs in the respect mentioned, and submit for His Lordship's consideration the inquiry whether Her Majesty's Government cannot think it proper and possible to secure the adoption of more vigorous to prevent effectually the further escape of vessels, equipment, and the sailors of hostile vessels from British ports for the destruction of American commerce. The argument, it is hoped, is American property, chiefly in the hands of loyal citizens, is now and is involved in the war which the United States by forces levied and dispatched from the British Islands, while the United States are at peace with Great Britain. Though we may regard this statement of the case as a strong one, if not altogether erroneous, it cannot be considered that it has sufficient appearance of truth on both sides of the ocean to render it necessary to protect our countrymen by employing every possible means of defence. It is hardly necessary to say that the Government of the United States means, by adopting this course, anything else rather than a demonstration upon the sentiment or sensibilities of Great Britain. It seeks only, in a calm and considerate, though earnest manner, to prevent the retaliation between the two countries which must be deeply disastrous to both, while it would prove and reflect the friends of constitutional government and of freedom and humanity throughout the world. We have thought that we were entitled to a new concession of friendly offices in the case of the Alexandra from the British Government, with the consent of the British nation. We are, therefore, more especially and earnestly than ever before, desirous to avoid even unnecessary discussions with Great Britain. Her Majesty's Government will do us great injustice if they do not understand us as speaking solely under the influence of these just and generous sentiments.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Charles Francis Adams, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

AN INDICTMENT AGAINST GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Adams to Lord Russell.

Legation of the United States, London, March 26, 1863.

My Lord: I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of your Lordship's note of the 25th inst., in reference to the case of the "Alexandra," "now lying at Liverpool," to show a deliberate attempt to establish within the limits of this kingdom a system of action in direct hostility to the Government of the United States." Your Lordship observes that this correspondence does not appear to her Majesty's Government to contain any sufficient evidence of the allegation.

I beg leave only to suggest that if a direct appointment of an agent to establish himself in Great Britain for the purpose of making contracts for the construction and equipment of six iron-clad steamers to be used in warring upon the United States; if the direct nomination of a British subject to act as the agent for the raising of money to be used in payment of all the war charges; and if the presumed membership of naval officers in Great Britain for the purpose of superintending and constructing the ram-pets built to cut up the commerce of the United States do not show "a deliberate attempt to establish within the limits of this kingdom a system of action in direct hostility to the Government of the United States," then must I despair of ever being able to convince your Lordship of the existence of any violation of the neutrality of Her Majesty's territory, short of a direct attack upon a vessel of the United States within the limits of her jurisdiction.

It is with much personal regret that I shall do myself the honor to transmit a copy of your Lordship's note for the consideration of my Government. I need not say that the conviction is very general in the United States that the war has been continued and sustained by the insurgents for many months past mainly by the cooperation and assistance derived from British subjects in her Majesty's dominions and dependencies. That this impression has not been founded upon limited evidence, I think I may safely say on the strength of the many papers which have heretofore had the honor to submit to your Lordship's consideration. Having thus far failed to induce Her Majesty's Government voluntarily to enforce upon itself without the power to do so

REAL ESTATE.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

HELP WANTED

FARMS

COUNTRY RESIDENCES

MISCELLANEOUS

GENERAL MARKETS.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

PERSONAL.

The Weekly Evening Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 22, 1864.

THE REBELLION.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

AGENCY OF MISS.—La Paix Mixture.

Recent accounts from China represent that disease to be prevailing from alcoholic poisoning to an extent unknown in any other country. Nearly one person in every three is a victim, and 1/4 of the deaths are from this cause. The Chinese are not a drinking people, but will have it. Opium is their curse.

Advertisements have been received at Washington to exempt from taxation proceeds of all sales of tobacco raised in Connecticut.

The Hudson River Railroad Company have declared a dividend of 3 per cent, payable on the 1st of February.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company have declared a dividend of 3 per cent, payable on the 1st of February.

The Erie Railway Company have declared a dividend of 3 per cent, payable on the 1st of February.

The Harlem Railroad Company have declared a dividend of 3 per cent, payable on the 1st of February.

The Hudson River Railroad Company have declared a dividend of 3 per cent, payable on the 1st of February.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company have declared a dividend of 3 per cent, payable on the 1st of February.

The Boston and Albany Railroad Company have declared a dividend of 3 per cent, payable on the 1st of February.

The Boston and Worcester Railroad Company have declared a dividend of 3 per cent, payable on the 1st of February.

The Boston and Providence Railroad Company have declared a dividend of 3 per cent, payable on the 1st of February.

The Boston and Maine Railroad Company have declared a dividend of 3 per cent, payable on the 1st of February.

The Boston and Lowell Railroad Company have declared a dividend of 3 per cent, payable on the 1st of February.

The Boston and Fitchburg

Mr. Dickerson had the Special Agent of the Navy Department.

New-York, Thursday, Jan. 28, 1864.

You publish to-day a note received from a Mr. Rutherson, who styles himself "Special Agent of the Navy Department," whose object, and plain import is to prove that I made a false statement in regard to the character of the Ki-Ming, and to bring me into open disgrace with the Navy Department. I am not concerning to show that I have not personally known the "very talented and intelligent gentleman" of this City, with whom the Special Agent had a special conversation about him. This Special Agent was employed by the Navy Department to ascertain, first, but the engine of the Ki-Ming, or any improvement similar to it built by Mr. Dickerson, or from plans furnished by him, and for the purpose of ascertaining that, he called upon the owner of the vessel and had a conversation, which, as Special Agent of the Navy Department, he published, in his report of the interview, the following: "Pinkwinkle seems to appreciate, which, as it is claimed to be a matter of improvement, interest, I quote at length:

"Quickship inspired me to inquire whether Mr. Dickerson's engagements with the vessel was known to the engineer. She replied with a pause, I must say, very reluctantly on this point, and admitted with such a manner, but what I informed him that the Government's interest required that the truth should be told, he plainly stated that he had never seen or known Mr. Dickerson before the trial trip, except by introduction; that Mr. Dickerson came on board on the morning of the trial trip, and that he was seen in the engine-room, watching the gauges, by the engineer, for the first time, and on inquiry of him discovered that he was the advocate of the famous 'Dickerson cut-off.'"

Having accomplished this, he rushes into print and publishes the same at once. If the assertion had been made only by a private person, that the plans of Ki-Ming were your own, I should have answered it, if at all, without proof; but when the Navy Department of the great country employs a "Special Agent" to inquire into my private affairs, who, under that title, publishes to the world what is not true, I thought it best to adduce proof, particularly as this "Special Agent" intimates very strongly that the Navy Department does not think me a very credible witness. I accordingly entrusted to Mr. Spear, who manager of the Allaire Works, where this engine was built, and where engines are built which have no superiors in the world for quality or workmanship, a letter, in which I requested to him the statements published by me yesterday, and asked whether it was strictly true.

The following is the correspondence, which speaks for itself:

New-York, Jan. 27, 1864.

J. F. Spear, Esq., President Allaire Works:

DEAR SIR: I am very anxious to get a statement, which you can vouch for, as to whether it is strictly true:

The original drawings from which this valve gear was constructed are not made by me, with my own hands, although generally I employ draughtsmen; and from many drawings, by or under my own personal direction, by my draughtsmen for another vessel, and a model made by me, I made the drawings from which the valve gear of the Ki-Ming was built.

Yours truly, R. W. DICKERSON.

ALLAIRE WORKS, Jan. 27, 1864.

R. W. Dickerson, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: In your request I have much pleasure in stating that I am willing to vouch for the truth of your statement.

Yours truly, J. F. SPEAR.

I cannot think the "Special Agent" will be able, in a respectful report to his employers, to inform them that "an important portion of the engine of the Ki-Ming was built from plans furnished by me."

I certainly did not expect that any one could be found with credit enough for the trick, which it was discovered that the valve gear in my invention, and which I had constructed, was mine.

The statement of R. W. Dickerson, and his valve gear, is the subject of a patent issued to him by the Navy Department, and I think that the Navy Department will think that I have done something more than their agent in giving them the practical working of the valve gear.

And I would further suggest that if the Navy Department would employ Mr. "Special Agent" to ascertain whether or not I have been true to my trust, and faithful to my employers, they would probably be more successful than they have been yet in trying to catch me.

Yours truly, R. W. DICKERSON.

The Navy Department and Mr. R. W. Dickerson.

CARD FROM MR. W. W. FARRIN.

No. 314 Pearl-street, Jan. 27, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As the partner of CUTTRISS & Co., alluded to in a letter of Mr. R. A. ROTHERSON to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, that appeared in your paper of this A. M., permit me to say that I was much surprised at finding a conversation, held in my own office requested to any form through the press, and that in some respects Mr. ROTHERSON gives an incorrect idea of it to the public. It is true Mr. DICKERSON was not invited to the trial trip of the steamer, from the simple fact that he was not personally known to any of the owners. They were, however, much pleased at finding him on board.

Respecting the merits of Mr. D.'s "cut-off," I cannot give any opinion, not being an engineer, but the combined efforts of Mr. RAIN, Mr. ROSS, Messrs. Simons & Son and Mr. DUNHAM, have produced a vessel that is proclaimed by many "experts" as a "success," and I doubt not the same gentlemen will leave the Navy Department, if called upon, as well as those have interviewed.

Mr. SIMONSON was kindly given me credit for courtesy in my intercourse with him; perhaps he will excuse the suggestion that similar courtesy on his part would have led him to inform me that our conversation was to be made public, or at least have called my answer to its publication before putting me in print. Respectfully, W. W. FARRIN.

Amusements.

At NIBLO'S, the "Ticket-of-Leave Man" is having a splendid run, but it will have to be withdrawn to give place to another splendid drama next Monday. This, with the giants, dwarfs, &c., is drawing crowded houses.

Save Three.—Those afflicted with coughs, hoarseness, bronchitis and soreness of the throat will find nothing on the universe so sure a Throat Remedy, as BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. Sold by all druggists.

Lentz's Ginger Wine.

A Wonderful Tonic.

A Refreshing Beverage.

A Delightful Wine.

For sale by all the leading grocers in the City.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world; the only reliable and perfect dye; harmless, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and leaves the hair soft and beautiful. WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S, 233 Broadway. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Rocky" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS

Rims and Holders No. 25 Maiden-lane.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

Office, No. 505 Broadway.

Sewing-machines to Rent.

A Machine for Sale.

Y. W. WICKS, Jr., No. 707 Broadway.

A Perfect Assault and their Colors Taken—Victory Complete.—Not one hour of a day's duration passed, but what some one was killed or injured by the use of HOYT'S GERMAN WOOD PREPARATION. Not a single accident has occurred from its use, and thousands of families would endorse the remedy with their name and residence. Sold by all druggists throughout the country.

Artificial Eyes!—This Branch of Surgery and the Manufacture of Artificial Eyes, given special attention by the Palmer Bros., and all operations performed by them are guaranteed to be successful. Their establishments are at No. 58 Prince-st., New-York and Boston. Office hours, 9 to 5.

H. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Tumors, &c.—HARRIS & CO'S Medical Cure from Cuba, only at No. 7 Vesey-st. Also supporters, trusses, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Fourth & Bull Rocks, Chestnut and Delaware-ls. Philadelphia, carry on a business unequaled. No. 61 Nassau-st., N. Y., 2d door below Ann.

Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Chilblains and Sunburn. Hagan's Magnolia Balm, the only effectual remedy. Sold by druggists everywhere. Office, 49 Bond-st., N. Y.

Mortcorf's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war. This is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-for-Advance System. No. 37 Maiden-lane, New-York. Manufactory and Office, 262 Strand, London. All communications and orders must be done on Credit and strictly post paid.

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has for his own changed his prices. Whenever we break.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; proving that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring always ready and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon them, than steel pens, when any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

Never Failing Safety and Success.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a safe and certain remedy for all diseases with which Children are afflicted during the process of teething. It has stood the test of thirty years. Never known to fail. Gives rest to the mother and relief and health to the child. Operates with equal efficacy upon the bowels. 25 cents a bottle.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST. A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus.

Night Blooming Cereus.

Night Blooming Cereus.

Night Blooming Cereus.

Night Blooming Cereus.

Night Blooming Cereus.

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Magnificent Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

ASK FOR PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS.

Sold by Druggists generally.

Cox's Cough Balsam

Cures Croup Every Time.

Cures Tickling in the Throat.

Cures the Most Stubborn Cough.

Cures Colds Without Pain.

Cures Chills and Fever.

Cures Hoarseness and Sore Throat.

Cures Influenza and Lung Complaints.

Costs only 25 Cents.

Sold by D. S. BARNES & CO.,

And all Druggists.

Marvin's New Patent DRY PLASTER AND ALUM FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP-PROOF SAFES.

(Patent issued Dec. 1, 1863.)

We have tested the following eminent scientific gentlemen, proving their superiority over all others:

Prof. John Torrey, of U. S. Assay Office.

Prof. J. C. Booth, of U. S. Mint, Philadelphia.

Prof. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer, Boston.

Prof. Chas. A. Seely, New-York.

Prof. Chas. A. Joy, New-York.

Dr. D. B. Parmelee, New-York.

Editor, Munn & Co., of Scientific American.

MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway, New-York.

No. 24 Broadway, New-York.

Send for a Circular. Office open daily.

A Cure for Hernia or Rupture!!

All persons afflicted with this dangerous disease should send for a circular to

DR. PARKER, TRUSS MANUFACTURER,

No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York.

In compounding an apparatus on scientific principles so as to support a RADICAL CURE of same. The action of this truss is entirely different from all others in use. It is LIGHT, CLEAN and EASY. No pressure on the pubic or navel, and it readily adapts itself to any position of the body. Sent to any part of the country. Sent C. O. D. Also Without It. FEMALE SUPPORTERS on the same principle. Pamphlets free. A lady attendant in the Ladies' Department.

Sold by GREGORY & CO., No. 199 Broadway.

Harvey Prescriptions for the Hair and Toilet.—People smile with derisive sympathy on those would-be-wonderful gifts of nature, gray hair, and whiskers to their original color and the appearance. Yet this is exactly what

HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE

is warranted to do. It does not claim to make hair come in where it has once fallen out, but it will prevent it from falling out, and will restore gray hair to its early freshness, fullness and color. It will also remove the nasty Dandruff and pilling diseases of the scalp, and entirely overcome the bad effects of the previous use of preparations containing sulphur, sugar of lead, &c. Sold everywhere. JOSEPH HOYT & CO., 15 University-place.

To Licensed Cigar Manufacturers of New-York.—A delegate meeting of the above interest will be held at Military Hall, 204 Bowery, THIS (Friday) EVENING, Jan. 22, at 7 o'clock P. M. All licensed cigar manufacturers are earnestly and urgently invited to attend. By order, H. H. WATTS, Chairman pro tem.

J. M. Hoy, Secty pro tem.

Second-Hand Safes—For Sale CHEAP FOR CASH, at No. 126 MAIDEN-LANE.

The Celebrated Craig Microscope Cures hog cholera in part rubber bag for 50. Insects, insects objects only 25 cents per dozen. HENRY CRAIG, 707 Broadway, New-York. 24 Sear, and of dealers generally.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient by Dr. LAGRANGE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 704 Broadway.

Firemen's Hall, Leather White Goods, Mild and Linen Collar Boots and Slippers, with beautiful accessories, boxes, &c., at

MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

A large Stock of Ladies' and Gents' Furs, at greatly reduced prices, at WHITE'S celebrated Hat-store, No. 216 Broadway.

MARRIED.

ANDERSON—SINCLAIR—On Thursday, Jan. 21, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. Dr. Eastburn, Rev. R. Dickenson, ANDREW ANDERSON, of Devonshire, England, to MARY WINCHCOMB, eldest daughter of William Sinclair, of Spencer Duryea.

BARTLETT—DURYEA—On Thursday, at Washington, Jan. 21, by Rev. C. A. Smiley, J. W. BARTLETT, Jr., Esq., to Miss MARY A., eldest daughter of Hon. R. D. Cushing, all of Brooklyn.

EDDY—EASTON—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 21, by Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., JESSE J. EDDY to MARY E., daughter of Nathan Easton, Esq.

JOHNSON—FARQUHAR—On Thursday, Jan. 21, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Vinton, Lieut. LOUIS LENOX, of Steubens, U. S. A., to JESSIE HALDEN, Bridesport, Conn.

OSTRANDER—MARSH—On Tuesday, Jan. 21, by Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D., at the residence of the bride's father, ALEXANDER W. MARSH, both of Brooklyn. No cards.

SMITH—STRONG.—At Irvington, on Wednesday, Jan. 20, by Rev. Wm. H. Furness, D. D., DUNCAN SMITH to CHARLOTTE S. STRONG.

WILSON—MERRITT—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 21, by Rev. Dr. Eastburn, Rev. JAMES WILSON, U. S. A., to EMILY G. A., second daughter of Walter Merritt, Esq., of Brooklyn, L. I.

☞ Nashville, Tenn., papers please copy.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Jan. 21, CHARLES E., infant son of John D. and Sarah T. Anderson, aged 11 days.

The remains will be taken to Somerville, N. J., for interment this Friday afternoon.

BERGEN.—On Tuesday evening, Jan. 19, HANAH MARIA, wife of Isaac E. Bergen.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Bay Ridge, on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

Boat will leave Whitehall-st. at 12 o'clock.

BROWN.—At Rye, on Wednesday, Jan. 20, J. C. BROWN, in the 45th year of his age.

Funeral services at Christ Church, Rye, on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CRAWFORD.—At White Plains, on Wednesday, Jan. 20, CASSANDRA, wife of Richard Crawford.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on her late residence, in White Plains, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

FRASER.—On Thursday, Jan. 21, ANN M. FRASER, her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 15 Pell-st., on Saturday, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

GILLIS.—On Wednesday, Jan. 20, CASSANDRA ROSE GILLIS, wife of George and Isabella Gillis, aged 3 years, 4 months and 19 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 336 West 32d-st., this day, (FRIDAY,) Jan. 22, at 2 o'clock.

GORDON.—On Tuesday, Jan. 19, ROBERT GORDON, in the 63d year of his age, a native of Scotland, and for the last 30 years resident of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 166 Sullivan-st., this FRIDAY afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

HARGER.—In Scottsville, Monroe County, Jan. 19, after a short illness, CATHERINE, wife of Rev. Charles Harger, in the 57th year of her age.

HALLADAY.—In Harlem, on Thursday, Jan. 21, after a lingering illness, CATHERINE HALLADAY, widow of Francis Halladay, a native of the Parish of Castletown Roche, County Cork, Ireland, aged 76 years and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son, Patrick, Michael, John and William, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 57, corner of 116th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

LAWRENCE.—In Aurora, N. Y., on Friday, Jan. 15, CHARLOTTE, wife of the late Rev. Thomas Lawrence, of Geneva, N. Y., in the 65th year of her age.

LOVE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 20, at the residence of her mother, Ann E., wife of Edward Lodi, and eldest daughter of the late Nathaniel Ladd.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Ascension, Fifth-ave., corner of 10th-st., on Saturday, Jan. 23, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Boston and New-Hampshire papers please copy.

MORSE.—At Roslyn, L. I., on Fourth day morning, Jan. 20, HANAH, wife of Stephen Morse, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on FIFTH DAY, (Friday next,) at 11½ o'clock, A. M., from Friends' Meeting House, at Roslyn. ☞ The Long Island cars leave Hunter's Point at 9½ A. M., and arrive in time to attend the funeral, returning in the afternoon. Carriages will be in attendance at Great Neck on the arrival of the cars to convey those who wish to attend.

MOSHIL.—On Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock, ELIZABETH G., wife of Walter J. Mosher, in the 30th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday morning next, at 10 o'clock, from the Mitchell House, corner of 30th-st. and 4th-av.

MOSHER.—In Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 19, EDITH E. MOSHER, formerly of this City, aged 22 years.

Funeral services this day, (Friday,) at the house of the deceased's late brother-in-law, ——— Wheeler, and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Racine and Chicago papers please copy.

SCHNEIDER.—On Thursday morning, Jan. 21, MARY, beloved wife of Bernard Muhlenhof, aged 28 years, 6 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 35 Cliff Hall-place, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock.

MORGAN.—At Painesville, Ohio, on Wednesday, Jan. 20, WINTHROP MORGAN, of this City, in the 30th year of his age, from injuries received on the trial trip of the steamer Ki-Ming, on the previous Saturday.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

SCHLEGER.—In Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 20, JACOB SCHLEGER, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, No. 197 New-York-av., Newark, N. J.

TAGGART.—On Wednesday, Jan. 20, MARGARET TAGGART, widow of the late JOHN TAGGART, of this City, in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Thomas Dunn, No. 1 Bleecker-st., on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

TAGGART.—In Harlem, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 19, Mrs. JANE E. HARRISON, widow of the late Rev. Jeremiah Taggart, of the New-York Conference.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Harlem M. E. Church, in 125th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs., THIS DAY, (Friday,) Jan. 22, at 1 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Mount Hope Cemetery on the arrival of the cars leaving Harlem at 12:30 o'clock P. M.

WILSON.—Suddenly, on Saturday evening, Jan. 16, at his residence, No. 11 West 11th-st., A. P. WILSON, M. D., in the 37th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and those of his mother-in-law, Gertrude Lord, and Rev. Dr. Burghardt, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Ascension, Fifth-ave., corner of 10th-st., on Sunday, at 2 o'clock, from the Reformed Dutch Church (Rev. H. D. Ganse,) in Nyack, between 4th and 5th-avs., without further invitation.

WOOD.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Jan. 21, DANIEL B. WOOD, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, No. 21 Bank-st., on Saturday, Jan. 23, at 2 o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 126.—Jan. 21, 1864.

20, 74, 34, 62, 40, 71, 43, 5, 6, 23, 63, 55, 42.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 125.—Jan. 21, 1864.

38, 78, 17, 45, 36, 5, 30, 10, 72, 46, 66, 14.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 36.—Jan. 21, 1864.

42, 73, 30, 21, 41, 18, 1, 64, 15, 35, 10, 28, 77.

CLASS 35.—Jan. 21, 1864.

66, 56, 47, 10, 64, 41, 19, 25, 9, 51, 68, 32, 39.

S. R. SIMONDS & CO., Managers, Successors to John A. Morris & Co.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY days only remain for orders, information, &c., to be sent to the Havana. Send your orders to TAYLOR & CO., and it will be done at once. Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

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DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

ONE OF THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDIES IN THE WORLD FOR COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, And all diseases of the THROAT, LUNGS and CHEST.

It does not dry up a cough and keep the cause of disease within the system, but loosens it and cleanses the lungs of all impurities.

For sale by

J. P. DINSMORE, No. 321 Broadway, New-York.
S. W. FOWLE & CO., No. 18 Tremont-st., Boston,
And by all Druggists.

SKATES! SKATES! SKATES!

We have added to our establishment a salesroom for RETAILING SKATES only, where we offer at reasonable prices a very extensive assortment, for men, women and children. PATTERSON BROTHERS,

Importers of Hardware,

No. 302 Broadway, New-York.

Illustrated Price List furnished on application.

THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION

is in urgent want of funds. In operations for the relief of the Army were never more extensive and effective than now, in despite and spite of every military contraband. While the Rio Grande, the Mississippi, the valley of the Tennessee, supplies is passed to the Army of the Potomac during and immediately after Gettysburg, exceeded seventy thousand dollars. Its issues at Charleston were on a like scale. Thousands of men ranging "Special Relief" are daily cared for in its "Homes." Its steamboats and wagon train follow our soldiery every where. The other most important departments of the service, Sanitary Inspection, Hospital Inspection, Hospital Directors, Transportation of the sick and wounded, &c., are in full operation. The cost of all this is moving on a scale of many millions of dollars per year per month. Its funds are now much reduced, and immediate contributions are requested to sustain it.

The Fairs that have been got up with such admirable and unprecedented energy and success at Chicago, Cincinnati and Boston, though reported every where as "for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission," have not as yet contributed a dollar to its treasury. The large profits thus raised have been received by the branches of the Commission at those cities respectively.

These branches notify them, most sensibly, mainly to use the purchase of material to be made up into clothing, &c., for the use of the Commission, and to the exclusion of the treasury of the Commission from the necessity of purchasing supplies corresponding to certain classes. And they render no aid to any other department of the work.

Those who desire fuller information as to the organization, method and cost of the Commission are referred to a statement of its system and of the application of its funds, published by the Secretary of War, on application at the office of the United States Sanitary Commission, No. 244 Broadway, or at the headquarters of A. E. Sanitary Commission, No. 1 Bond-st., New-York.

It is entitled to all humane and patriotic men who the Commission has given, and is daily saving from the country caused adored in vain. What it is doing is worth to the country one dollar the money the Commission has received, and is of infinite practical importance to every one to succeed in diminishing the cost and the duration of the war.

Contributions may be sent to the Treasurer at No. 49 Wall-st., or No. 244 Broadway, New-York.

By order of the Executive Committee,

GEORGE T. STRONG,

Treasurer United States Sanitary Commission.

Dec. 26, 1863.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE, Office, No. 96 BROADWAY.

30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

☞ The following are the pecuniary inducements of the

COUNTY BOUNTY, each Term $300
STATE BOUNTY 325
COUNTY BOUNTY, each Term 100
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to Veterans 402
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to Recruits 302
Veteran Relief ..... 100—$1127

Total $1727

Applications to be made forthwith at the office of the Committee.

GEORGE OPDYKE, MAYOR,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
CLARK T. FERRY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM F. TWEED, Supervisor,
GEORGE CURTIS,
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

PATENTS! PATENTS! PATENTS!

MESSRS. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS OF THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, continue to act as Solicitors for obtaining Patents in the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany and other countries.

Messrs. MUNN & CO. have had seventeen years' experience in procuring patents, and have acted as Solicitors for more than FIFTEEN THOUSAND inventions.

Patents are procured on the most favorable terms.

A pamphlet containing the Patent Laws and other important information for inventors, furnished free on application.

Communications and advice free. Address

MUNN & CO.,

No. 128 Fulton-st., New-York, or corner F and 7th-sts., Washington, D. C.

DIAMOND RINGS—TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY-Five, Forty-Five, Sixty, Fifty, Eighty, Ninety, One Hundred, One Hundred and Twenty-Five, One Hundred and Seventy-Five, Two Hundred, Two Hundred and Seventy-Five, Three Hundred Dollars each.

GEO. C. ALLEN,

No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—Forty-Five, Fifty, Sixty, Seventy-Five, Eighty-Five, One Hundred, Two Hundred, and Three Hundred dollars each; some with diamonds on the cases.

GEO. C. ALLEN,

No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

(formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
OF THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE NASAL MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED.
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," &c. &c.

NO. 216
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

Harlem, July 26, 1862.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. Von Eisenberg restored me both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now hear well, and feel as if I never had for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evinced the highest practical ability. I hear perfectly. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,

Harlem, 126th-st., between 3d and 2d-avs.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 Second-av., New-York, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that to wishing one he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a general reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are quite as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

C. HOPKINS.

CATARRH CURED.

New-York, Aug. 29, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a darkness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My mouth was constantly clogged with a gushing of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, which is the fullness of my throat together with a soreness and a cramping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings.

I have had a year ago. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg in restoring my hearing is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured. I give this with great truth and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. Von Eisenberg, is now clear and good. Indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE,

No. 241 8th-st., New-York.

New-York, Sept. 5.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head; great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a dread continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr. Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but has restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.

JAMES BURLONG, No. 146 2d-av.

No. 126 Allen-st., New-York, Feb. 5, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

Recommended Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, however, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

New-York, July 18, 1863.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a fatal case of Catarrh. Dr. Von Eisenberg restored her entire hearing, and relieved her of the Catarrh, which she had suffered from for many years. I have also been cured of Catarrh, which I had suffered from for many years, by Dr. Von Eisenberg, and I cheerfully recommend any one suffering from Deafness or Catarrh to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured. I give this with great truth and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. Von Eisenberg, is now clear and good. Indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 48 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

New-York, March 26, 1863.

This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose constantly stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills running over my back, occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought I was consumptive. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with most little hope of success. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 6 Oak-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 216 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC.

In placing the Cherokee "Medicines" before the public, we wish it distinctly understood that it is not our purpose to war between the members of the educated physician and his patrons. Our object simply is, to give the unfortunate "Medicines" that will place them beyond the clutches of those empirics, who will not only do them no good, but will ruin them in pocket and constitution.

There are, in almost every portion of our country, physicians who stand high in their profession, and are well prepared to treat those diseases (by the old method) numerous drugs and poisonous minerals) and who are known and respected for their talents; but for the very reason of their high standing as family practitioners, youth will not consult them, from motives of delicacy or shame, until the poison has acquired a strength and virulence as to become alarming, and to be no longer borne. Then, from the fact of these being no private "Medicines" which they can purchase privately, they place themselves under the treatment of some mercenary quack, who will leave them some weeks to linger out an existence of pain and suffering; or else may temporarily arrest the more prominent symptoms, without eradicating the disease, and thus lull the patient into feelings of imaginary security, until, alas! they find themselves victims of a pestilence distant, which will prove the bane and curse of their succeeding existence, and, what is of more importance, entail most serious afflictions upon an innocent wife, and thereupon their children even to the fourth generation.

There are those who assume that no medicine should be prepared for a general sale throughout the country, and that each physician should be limited to his own private practice. We would remind all parties that although this branch of medicine has as a general thing been in the hands of mercenary empirics, it is equally conducive to the honor of the profession and the interests of the patient that not only those professions be driven from the field, but also that "Medicines" safe and reliable be placed within reach of inexperienced, short-sighted people, who would ill deprived of it, through dependency or shame, under themselves to become victims to the ravages of an insidious, constitutional, soul-and-body-destroying disease!

The "Cherokee Medicines" are safe and reliable preparations; those which will enable the afflicted to share the cleansing current, who are well aware from the nature of the disease, and the manner in which the unfortunate patient approaches them, that if they cannot cure—as if they were under the same wrong by their ignorance—it will not be made known to the world: for the patient has a reputation at stake, which would suffer very materially should his condition be made known.

In the "Cherokee Medicines" the unfortunate will find a new remedy, and a day of deliverance from suffering and pain! A day splendid and glorious, when they shall no longer suffer without cessation, or repose, either through mild mercenary quacks or the inefficiency of poisonous minerals!

The "Cherokee Medicines" accomplish his redemption—his emancipation! An emancipation as great, as substantial, and as prolific of universal good. These Medicines will prove in any and every case, and in any and every stage of the disease, tainted and never-failing friends in the time and hour of need, and prove to many of those terrible scourges that afflict so large a portion of the human race.

CHEROKEE REMEDY AND CHEROKEE INJECTION.

The remedy styled "Cherokee Remedy" contains the best cures for its own disease, ample fully verified in America. The "Cherokee Medicines," like the diseases which they cure, spring from the fruitful children of the forest. Unfortunate and ill-fated beneficiaries were not known prior to the discovery of this "New World." Sufferings originating in Spain in 1492, found the fruitful parents reclaiming in Spain in 1492, found the fruitful parents reclaiming in Spain in 1492, found the fruitful parents reclaiming in Spain in 1492, found the fruitful parents reclaiming in Spain in 1492, found the fruitful parents reclaiming in Spain in 1492, found the fruitful parents reclaiming in Spain in 1492, found the fruitful parents reclaiming in Spain in 1492, found the fruitful parents reclaiming in Spain in 1492, found the fruitful parents reclaiming in Spain in 1492, found the fruitful parents reclaiming in Spain in 1492, found the fruitful parents reclaiming in Spain in 1492, found the fruitful parents reclaiming in Spain in 1492, found the fruitful parents reclaiming in Spain in 1492, found the fruitful parents reclaiming in Spain in 1492, found the fruitful parents reclaiming in Spain in 1492, found the fruitful parents reclaiming in Spain in 1492, found the fruitful parents reclaiming in Spain in 1492, found

THE NEW YORK TIMES

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 49 Nassau-st., New-York. No loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, in the discharge of his medical duties, has had ample opportunity to perfect a safe and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 20 years' practice he has never failed in a single case. Secondary Syphilis—the last remnant of mercury—is cured in a few days. Sufferers from Impotency, Nervousness, Seminal Emissions, and all other results of self-abuse, should consult DR. WARD. Persons at a distance can be cured at home. Medicines sent to all parts of the country. Advice, in writing, FREE. Address, or call on DR. WARD, No. 49 Nassau-st., New-York. Consultation hours, 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Sundays, 10 to 12.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, speedily curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, or the indiscretions of riper years. Impotency, Sterility, and all other results of Solitary Vice, Secret Habits, &c., are positively cured by this Essence. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may put a permanent cure effected by writing. Circulars free. Address, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 49 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write for a circular.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are unequaled for both married and single ladies, and are a perfect boon to the suffering female. They will bring on the monthly visit in a few days. Ladies, from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 49 Lispenard-st., N.Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. POWERS' Great Female Renovator or Golden Restorative Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the easiest system. Office, 49 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day and evening.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—STAR Medicated Baths. The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Shower daily by DR. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

SKIN DISEASES CURED.—LADIES AND Gentlemen receive their hair or nursing sick can have it dressed at their residence by TAYLOR, No. 150 Bleecker-st., four doors below Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. From No. 880 Broadway.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND HOPE of cure by the use of mercury or calling on Dr. HUNTER, 76 Bond-st. In the Grey Reservoirs of Consumption is disease of a certain character, which can be cured no less than 65% thousand cases. His remedies are mild, there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance at his office, No. 76 Bond-st., and receives at the same office, No. 2 Division-st. Charges moderate. A cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain disease. Why suffer from Gonorrhœa, and all other results of self-abuse? Dr. HUNTER is determined to break in the habits of the patient cures without the Drops, curing no nasty dosing, oils, or other remedies. Dr. HUNTER is now in his office, No. 76 Bond-st., ready to prescribe in the most inveterate case in one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, or in the affairs are perplexed

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE UNION LINCOLN ASSOCIATION.

Permanent Organization.

The Association, the first meeting of which was reported in the Times of yesterday, met last evening, at Clinton Hall, and permanently organized under the name of "The Union Lincoln Association" of the State of New-York. Delegates from every Ward in the City were present.

The President, SIMON DRAPER, Esq., in his remarks, after calling the meeting to order, gave all present to understand that this was only the nucleus of an organization which would soon spread to every county of the State, and also extend its influence to loyal citizens in other States. Brief, patriotic and spirited speeches were made by prominent persons present, among whom was Hon. THOMAS SWAN, from Connecticut, who, in the course of his remarks, said, that although it appeared the trouble which had come upon our country could not exist for a long time, he did not think the leaders would dare to carry so serious a matter to such a fearful extent as they have done. He said, in alluding to HENRY CLAY, that in reply to a threat that Senator PEARCE made when he occupied his seat in the Senate Chamber, in reference to the breaking up of this Government if California should be admitted as a Free State, he (CLAY) immediately springing to his feet, exclaimed: "Then let us dry up the weeping of our Government," in concluding his remarks, the speaker said, "forever bury with the idea of secession."

The officers, so far as elected, are: President, SIMON DRAPER; Vice President, JOHN GUNNISSWEAR; Secretary, SAMUEL J. GLEASON; and Assistant Secretary, ALFRED GOODELL.

The following are the preamble and resolutions adopted as the platform of the association:

Whereas, The system of nominating candidates for the Presidency by party Conventions has frequently failed to accomplish the intent or express the will of the people; and whereas the person nominated by the Republican Convention of 1860 was elected only by the votes cast in favor of the Union upon a basis, firm and unyielding; and,

Whereas, The system of nominating candidates for the Presidency by party Conventions has frequently failed to accomplish the intent or express the will of the people; and whereas the person nominated by the Republican Convention of 1860 was elected only by the votes cast in favor of the Union upon a basis, firm and unyielding; and,

Whereas, The time is approaching when the people of these United States will be called upon again to choose a Chief Magistrate to preside over their Government, and it is more imperatively necessary than their choice be deliberately and wisely made, inasmuch as upon the individual chosen will devolve in a great measure the conduct of the measures involved in the present war, and the consequent settlement of the Union upon a just, firm and enduring basis; and,

Whereas, The system of nominating candidates for the Presidency by party Conventions has frequently failed to accomplish the intent or express the will of the people; and whereas the person nominated by the Republican Convention of 1860 was elected only by the votes cast in favor of the Union upon a basis, firm and unyielding; and,

Whereas, The time is approaching when the people of these United States will be called upon again to choose a Chief Magistrate to preside over their Government, and it is more imperatively necessary that